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ECWA opens annual meet

HA, Qatar, May 10 (R). — The United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) held its third annual conference here today and delegates were hoping to reach a quick decision on alternative to Beirut as a base. The commission chose Beirut as a temporary headquarters when the commission was set up two years ago. But the continuing fighting has made the choice of a permanent base a more pressing matter, ECWA's executive director, was quoted as saying.

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HOME. — King Hussein, with Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai seen behind him, is greeted upon his return to the airport Monday afternoon. Prince Mohammad is seen at left (photo).

Hussein, Assad end talks with expression anxiety about Lebanon

AMMAN, (Agencies). — H.M. King Hussein arrived back home from Damascus Monday afternoon at the conclusion of a three-day official visit during which he held talks with President Assad on current events in the area and issues of migration and coordination between the two states.

The communique said they agreed that "the explosive situation in the Middle East which threatens the security of the area and the world is due to the Zionist enemy's obstinacy." They also blamed this situation on the aid and backing received by Israel in its continuing refusal to implement U.N. resolutions for complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and ensuring the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The two leaders also discussed means of supporting the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in order to enable it to carry out its pan-Arab and international responsibilities. The communique said special consideration was given by the two leaders to "the heroic popular uprising in the occupied Arab territories against the Israeli occupation."

The Joint Higher Jordanian-Syrian committee wound up its meeting Sunday evening after completing deliberations on its agenda. Decisions were taken to further the efficiency of integration and coordination between the two countries.

The committee had held its final meeting at 7:00 p.m. Sunday at the Syrian Prime Ministry under the chairmanship of Crown Prince Hassan and Syrian Prime Minister Mahmoud Ayyoubi.

The King was accompanied back home by H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, the Chief of the Jordanian armed forces, the ministers of culture and information, education, finance, and trade and industry, the President of the National Planning Council and other senior officials. H.R.H. Prince Mohammad together with senior officials were at Amman airport to receive the King and his accompanying delegation.

President Hafez Assad and senior Syrian officials had earlier seen King Hussein off.



AMMAN AIRPORT, King Hussein and President Assad review an air guard during departure ceremonies for the King.

WELCOME... WELCOME... WELCOME...
TO PAKISTAN TRADE DELEGATION IN JORDAN
Orient Shipping Co., as agent of National Shipping Corporation of Pakistan reaffirms its dedication to the service of the great people of Jordan and Pakistan in promotion of trade between the two brotherly countries.
Management

Turkey makes Cyprus plea to open Islamic meeting

ISTANBUL, May 10 (Agencies). — Turkey urged the Moslem world to support its Cyprus case at the opening here today of the 41-nation Islamic Conference.

At the conference's first session in Istanbul's Cultural Palace, Turkey also announced that it planned to become a full member of the seven-year-old organization.

Turkish delegate Sukru Elekdogan told the conference the aspirations of the Palestinians were close to the heart of the Turkish nation and all Moslems.

"Likewise, the struggle of the Turkish Moslem community in Cyprus should be looked upon as the cause of all Moslem countries," he said.

He was speaking at the start of two days of talks between senior officials preparing for the three-day gathering of foreign ministers from 40 Moslem countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The foreign ministers are expected to discuss the Middle East, Lebanon, Cyprus and the question of Moslem minorities, including Moslem separatists in the Southern Philippines.

Turkey is hoping the conference will bring it new diplomatic support for its Cyprus case at international gatherings, including the Colombo Non-Aligned Conference.

Mahgoub warns against ignoring boycott rules

DAMASCUS, May 10 (R). — The Head of the Arab Boycott Office against Israel today warned international companies, especially American ones, against any violation of the boycott rules.

Those which do not comply with the regulations will be boycotted and their activities in the Arab World stopped, Mr. Mohammed Mahgoub, Commissioner-General of the Arab Boycott Office, said.

He was commenting on a statement by the Jewish World Congress, which was held recently in Brussels, claiming that 22 American companies had pledged not to obey the boycott regulations.

Mr. Mahgoub said that 19 of these companies, including General Motors and Texaco, were not on the boycott list.

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times
Mr. David Watkins, a prominent and active pro-Arab Member of Parliament, said Monday he believes the new leadership of the British Labour Party will come up with "a more balanced" British policy in the Middle East, and that there has been a "major shift of opinion" in the United Kingdom on the Middle East conflict.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Watkins qualified this, however, by saying the United Kingdom no longer has the economic or political influence to prod or pressure the Middle East parties towards peace.

Mr. Watkins, MP since 1966 from the Consett Division of County Durham, was a founder member of the Labour Middle East Council (LMEC) and is actively involved in presenting a more accurate and fair view of the Middle East conflict in Britain. He has succeeded Christopher Mayhew as Chairman of LMEC, a body of active members from the labour, trades union and cooperative movements in Britain that seeks "to promote a balanced and constructive attitude towards the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Mr. Watkins, who is in Jordan with the visiting British parliamentary delegation, said that James Callaghan will likely be "much better than Harold Wilson, who is a dedicated Zionist incap-

able of seeing the true nature of Zionism." Mr. Callaghan has modified his views on the Middle East, particularly since his stint as Foreign Minister saw many incidents of direct intervention on Middle East policy from Mr. Wilson at 10 Downing Street, Mr. Watkins explained. He said that Mr. Callaghan has developed a "more neutralist position" which is not as pro-Israel as it was before.

Mr. Watkins expressed the view that the new British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Crosland, "has brought a fresh mind to bear on the Middle East question, and he is a man of tremendous intellect who has openly said he is not fully up on the question. We expect Mr. Crosland to meet with members of the Labour Middle East Council very soon, and then we shall have a meeting with Mr. Callaghan. I think the best way to describe the government's view now is to say it is a kind of non-aligned position," Mr. Watkins said.

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He painted a picture of several distinct groups within and outside Parliament ("with enormous financial resources behind them")

Security Council resumes debate

UNITED NATIONS, New York, May 10 (AFP). — The U.N. Security Council was to resume deliberations here later today on an Egyptian complaint regarding Israeli actions in occupied territories.

Kuwait, South Yemen, Sudan, the Soviet Union and China were scheduled to speak on the issue. No resolutions have yet been proposed, and it appeared probable that the debate would continue for most of the week.

Arab move underway to reconcile Cairo, Damascus

CAIRO, May 10 (R). — President Anwar Sadat held talks today with the Saudi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers, it was announced here.

The announcement said the meeting took place in Borg Al Arab in the Egyptian Western Desert, but gave no further details.

The two ministers, Prince Saud Al Faisal of Saudi Arabia and Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed of Kuwait, arrived here from Damascus earlier today in a reported effort to settle differences between Egypt and Syria.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi later announced that

the prime ministers of Egypt, Syria and Kuwait will meet in Saudi Arabia next week.

The meeting in Riyadh will also be attended by Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, Saudi Arabia's First Deputy Premier.

Mr. Fahmi said the meeting would take place on the joint initiative of Saudi King Khaled and Kuwait's Emir, Sheikh Sabah Al Salim Al Sabah.

The Saudi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers left today after their discussions with the president which apparently resulted in the arranging of the Riyadh meeting. The two ministers held talks

with Syrian President Hafez Assad in Damascus yesterday before flying to Cairo.

A government spokesman in Kuwait today said the mission of the two ministers was "aimed at creating the right atmosphere for joint Arab action which would serve the interests of the Arab nation."

King Khaled of Saudi Arabia was reported to have tried to bring Presidents Anwar Sadat and Hafez Assad together during his earlier visits to the two countries, but his efforts ran into difficulties.

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According to fragmentary reports reaching the capital, clashes continued this afternoon in the mountain region near Aintura, 30 kms northeast of Beirut. Conservative forces claimed that they had captured Aintura, while their leftist opponents denied the claim and accused them of intensifying fighting in that sector the very day after the election of Mr. Sarkis.

Rightwing militia forces, stiffened by armour and dissident army troops, were concentrating on two towns, Mtein and Aintura, captured by the left during a previous round of fighting, Reuters reported.

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Sarkis in limbo as Lebanese mountain fighting continues

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M.P. David Watkins: Callaghan, Crosland may herald more balanced M.E. policy

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times
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In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Watkins qualified this, however, by saying the United Kingdom no longer has the economic or political influence to prod or pressure the Middle East parties towards peace.

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Mr. Watkins, who is in Jordan with the visiting British parliamentary delegation, said that James Callaghan will likely be "much better than Harold Wilson, who is a dedicated Zionist incap-

able of seeing the true nature of Zionism." Mr. Callaghan has modified his views on the Middle East, particularly since his stint as Foreign Minister saw many incidents of direct intervention on Middle East policy from Mr. Wilson at 10 Downing Street, Mr. Watkins explained. He said that Mr. Callaghan has developed a "more neutralist position" which is not as pro-Israel as it was before.

Mr. Watkins expressed the view that the new British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Crosland, "has brought a fresh mind to bear on the Middle East question, and he is a man of tremendous intellect who has openly said he is not fully up on the question. We expect Mr. Crosland to meet with members of the Labour Middle East Council very soon, and then we shall have a meeting with Mr. Callaghan. I think the best way to describe the government's view now is to say it is a kind of non-aligned position," Mr. Watkins said.

He outlined in detail the manner in which several Zionist lobby and pressure groups in England go about trying to influence members of parliament, and added that much of the effort of disparate groups is "closely integrated" with the Israeli embassy in London.

He painted a picture of several distinct groups within and outside Parliament ("with enormous financial resources behind them")

carrying out a multi-pronged campaign that includes "personal contacts, skilled relationships with the press, brainwashing trips to Israel, and intense campaigns of persecution and abuse against selected members of parliament who take an anti-Israel stand."

He says the net result of this is that members of parliament often "feel intimidated" because anything critical they say about Israel could result in their being branded anti-Jewish or anti-semitic. This means that a British public figure who, would otherwise discuss Israel "would tend to keep quiet."

Mr. Watkins points out that there has been a strong counter-reaction to these pro-Israeli tactics, in part because of the open challenge that the LMEC and other groups have put up. He also gives examples of incidents where a strong anti-Arab barrage by Zionist quarters has boomeranged and resulted in increased public interest in the Arab viewpoint.

In one such case, Mr. Watkins himself wrote a pamphlet called "Labour and Palestine", in which he spelled out the case against the close relationship between Zionism and the British Labour movement. When the work was harshly attacked in print by an overt Zionist sympathiser, hundreds of inquiries suddenly came in for the pro-Arab pamphlet under attack.

Mr. Watkins' view is that "Democratic Socialism" is an international movement whose basic aim is to "enhance the individual", and as such it is incompatible with Zionism, "which is a nationalistic movement based on colonialism and settler immigrants dedicated to holding down the Arabs in Palestine to a permanently inferior position."

He goes on: "The world is becoming aware that one of the greatest injustices of the 20th century has been perpetrated against the Palestinians; that the minority who remain within the borders of Israel are third-class citizens in a racist society; that those who live under military occupation daily witness the destruction and colonisation of their homeland; and that the great bulk of the remainder exist as forcibly dispossessed refugees. The situation has arisen solely from the activities of the Zionists. It is a situation that is not compatible with the principles of Democratic Socialism, yet it is widely upheld within the Labour Party. Such double standards are an affront to the party's basic morality and a threat to its credibility outside Britain."

Mr. Watkins explained that "the sheer arrogance" of the Israelis after the 1967 war did not go down well with Britons, and that "by and large there has been a shift towards a more neutralist position in England as regards the Middle East."

Part of this, he says, includes the fact that "it is increasingly appreciated that nothing will be settled in the Middle East without a solution to the Palestinian question."

He continues: "The view is gaining that Israel is stalling and going on with its attempted colonisation of the West Bank. They are trying to hang on to what they are illegally in possession of."

Mr. Watkins says it is "doubtful" that Britain can help resolve the Middle East conflict, as "the only one in a position to exert influence on Israel is the United States."

He believes the EEC countries acting together could do something, but "there is no unity of purpose" among the EEC states.

Asked if he agreed with the assessment that the so-called Euro-Arab dialogue was not much more than a hoax, he said the word "hoax" is unfair, "but the dialogue has completely bogged down, in part because there are elements in Europe that do not really want a dialogue with the Arabs."

He suggested that powerful Zionist lobbies in some European countries—he mentioned specifically Holland and Denmark—have caused governments to be "frightened" of them (the lobbies), and hinted this could be one reason why the Europe-Arab dialogue has largely skirted the deeper political questions the Arab states would like the dialogue to treat.

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Phantasy policies

The Israeli cabinet's decision on the fate of the Kafr Qaddum settlement near Nablus demonstrates a peculiar Israeli strain of self-deception that is hard to find anywhere else in the world. Kafr Qaddum (the Israelis call it Kadum) is viewed in Israel as an "illegal" settlement because it has not been sanctioned by the government. But the government put up with the settlers for several months until it could formulate a policy on the matter. Now it has decided to transfer the Kafr Qaddum settlers to an "approved" site on the West Bank, thereby giving in significantly to the settlers' demands to be allowed to colonise the occupied West Bank, but preserving a measure of apparent government control on the overall settlement policy of Israel.

The cabinet decision on Kafr Qaddum has simply restated the government's policy to date, which is to go ahead with more and more Jewish settlements throughout the West Bank, the Golan and Gaza. The fact that the cabinet thinks it has acted decisively in telling the Kafr Qaddum settlers to move to an approved site does not negate the fact that the government is now something of an acquiescent partner in the settlement process, moving with the dictates and fait accomplis of fervent settlers such as the Gush Emunim people.

In fairness to the Rabin government, it had little room to manoeuvre. Banning the Kafr Qaddum settlement would have probably brought down the Rabin coalition because of right-wing opposition. Allowing it to stay as it was would have provoked equally great opposition from the leftists such as the Mapam group. This in turn would have brought about calls for open debate on the country's settlement policies that would be devastating to all parties.

The compromise solution has an Alice in Wonderland tinge to it that is difficult to overlook. The cabinet believes it solves the problem by moving the disputed settlers to an "approved" site on the West Bank, while the West Bank is still smoldering from four months of demonstrations and Arab resistance efforts against this Israeli policy of "approved" settlements and colonisation. The cabinet thinks it has solved the problem, whereas it has only aggravated it and put off for longer yet what it will eventually have to face up to if there is to be peace in Palestine: the purpose and value of creating Jewish settlements in Arab lands.

The Israeli ability to come up with a phantasmagorical solution such as the cabinet has done stems from their view of the occupied territories. For the Israelis in general, the West Bank is not something they have conquered recently, but rather a bit of Jewish land that has rightly reverted to them after many years of alien rule. As such, they feel it is not just their right to set up "approved" settlements, but it is something akin to religious duty to do so.

But precisely because the Jewish settlers are "settlers," it is part of their nature to miss the full significance of what they are doing in the West Bank, and in consequence what they have been doing in Palestine since the turn of the century. In this sense, it is relevant to note the psychological parallels between the Jewish settlers who set up para-military camps throughout the West Bank (with their leaders like Rabbi Levinger who exhorts them to use their guns if threatened by the Arabs) and the Rhodesian whites who have dotted the landscape with their collection of fortress farms.

Jewish settlers in Arab lands view themselves as combination cowboys-explorers on a religious mission to tame wild regions and bring electricity and, one supposes, two-tone modular plastic bathrooms to the Arab natives. The difference between an "illegal" Jewish settlement and an "approved" Jewish settlement is the difference between a free-for-all, anarchistic dash for disaster in Palestine and a government approved and militarily sanctioned dash for disaster in Palestine. The end result will be the same — continued conflict and war in the Middle East.

The cabinet decision is simply a reaffirmation that the Jewish settlers in Palestine have learned nothing about themselves in over 75 years of trying to force their ways upon the people of Palestine. They are trying today to give a legitimacy to their deeds by calling their colonialism "approved" settlement, because this gives them the legitimacy they have always lacked themselves.

UAE foreign minister arrives

AMMAN. — The Foreign Minister of the United Arab Emirates, Ahmed Khalifa Al Suweidi, arrived in Amman Monday evening on a two-day visit for talks with Jordanian officials on bilateral relations.

He was received at the airport by Premier Zeid Rifai, the Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, Mudar Badran, the Minister of the Interior, the Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry and other leading officials.

Mr. Al Suweidi is accompanied by two under-secretaries in the UAE Foreign Ministry.

Judicial integration steps are discussed

DAMASCUS. — The meetings of the joint Jordanian-Syrian legal committee started here Sunday morning at the Ministry of Justice to study unification of legislation between the two countries.

Among the main items to be unified at this stage are judicial bodies and court procedures.

Also to be discussed at the meetings are the implementation of unified regulations governing judges in both countries.

\$2.4m requested for demographic schemes

AMMAN. — The United Nations Population Fund is studying Jordan's request for \$2,400,000 to finance several demographic projects it intends to undertake, the Director General of the Department of Statistics Shuja' Al Assad said Monday.

The fund's general assembly, he added, will meet next month to approve the Jordanian request.

The sum will cover works on economic, social and statistical studies in Jordan, the statistical centre, maternity and childcare centres, and the establishment of a demographic centre at the University of Jordan.

The project submitted by the University of Jordan, also to be financed by the U.N. Population Fund, said Dr. Mahmoud Samra, the university's Vice President for Academic Affairs, aims to establish a centre in population studies at the university to organise courses and undertake research in the population field.

It will also be entrusted to provide information for economic, social and cultural planning by the government.

National Briefs

● AMMAN. — His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad Sunday sent a congratulatory cable to the Czechoslovak president on the occasion of his country's independence day.

● AMMAN. — The New London ballet left here Sunday after a five-day visit during which it presented two ballet performances at the Al Hussein Youth City.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Jordanian and Syrian newspapers Monday continued to give prominence to H.M. King Hussein's visit to Damascus, where he discussed with President Hafez Assad further steps for cooperation and integration between the two countries. (King Hussein returned to Amman Monday afternoon).

The newspapers also highlighted the election of the new Lebanese President, a "positive step," his appeal to the Lebanese people for unity and his contacts with the Lebanese political parties immediately after his election.

A Kuwaiti newspaper deplores the boycotting by the Lebanese left-wingers of the voting. The newspapers also beheaded the West Bank people's strife against the oppressive Israeli actions, and the opening Monday of the Islamic Foreign Ministers conference in Istanbul. They also took notice of the Israeli cabinet decision — after a ten-hour session — on the continuation of Jewish settlement in the occupied Arab areas, in execution of Israel's expansionist policy.

Al Rai says the Damascus meeting raises great expectations. The lack of cohesion in the Arab solidarity process, and the slackening international efforts towards a political solution of the Middle East problem, have added tremendous weight and size to the Jordanian-Syrian joint action,

which kept the iron hot in the Arab-Israeli conflict and helped quench the fires here and there in the Arab world that tend to destroy the Arab solidarity and give Israel breathing space internally and internationally.

Al Rai noted with satisfaction that the Lebanese strife is beginning to peter out, where the situation was almost under control. The paper attributes this happy outcome to the joint Syrian-Jordanian efforts which prevented Lebanon from becoming "a battlefield for inter-Arab and foreign disputes, and a gushing wound drawing off Arab blood and vital strength."

Under the heading "One Country and One People," Al Dustour refers to the resounding cheers of the crowds during King Hussein's visit to Damascus, calling for unity between Jordan and Syria. "The Arab masses are convinced that Arab unity is the last and indismissible resort in the face of the challenges threatening the very future of the Arab nation."

Tichrin of Damascus, on the same topic, recalls that nearly a year has now passed since Jordan and Syria embarked on their coordination and integration enterprise. The latest meeting of the leaders of the two countries will no doubt give further impetus towards the ultimate unity, it says.

Al Rai regrets that the election

of President Sarkis of Lebanon should have taken place in a warlike atmosphere, precipitated by the leftist boycott of the voting. In his very difficult job, the paper says, the new President needs the help of all the Lebanese people, who also need the help of the President.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al Qabas Monday described the left-wing rejection of the results of Lebanon's presidential election as a suicidal reaction in which "the desperate brings down the house both on himself and his enemies."

Al Sbaab wonders what will happen next, and whether the Lebanese situation will return to normal after a long year of strife which has turned the country into a "heap of wreckage."

"Lebanon," the paper says, "is now in dire need of reforms. But President Sarkis cannot introduce reforms by 'waving a magic wand.' He needs concerted efforts and the good will of all his compatriots."

The Damascus Tichrin, on the other hand, denies reports about "Syrian interference" in the presidential election, stressing that Syria's role from the outset was only mediatory.

Another Syrian daily, Al Baath, says, "Damascus now stretches a brotherly and friendly hand to the new President and all the people of Lebanon. Let us forget feuds and work together for love



David Watkins representative of the British Labour Party making his comments at the Schneller refugee camp.

British parliamentary team visits camp, other sites

AMMAN. — The visiting British parliamentary delegation, accompanied by the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni and a number of senators, Monday visited the Schneller refugee camp. In a welcoming speech, a resident of the camp, after emphasising the importance of the United Kingdom's position in the European community, urged the delegation to carry to their British fellow citizens a true picture of the situation to help the British government participate in solving the Middle East and Palestinian problem.

Mr. David Watkins representative of the Labour party in the delegation, in his turn said the injustice inflicted on the Palestinian people is known and clear

to the British people, and should not continue. A just and durable peace taking into consideration the Palestinian people's legitimate right should be worked out, he added.

The West's understanding of the Middle East and the Palestinian problem has changed. We are now besides Arab and Palestinian rights, he concluded.

Later, the delegation paid a visit to the Al Hussein Medical City and the Jordan Television Corporation, where they were briefed on activities and future projects. The delegation had Sunday visited the Jordan Cement Factories Company, where a dinner banquet was given by the company's chairman in honour of the British delegation.

Arab contributions to America cited at U.S. conference

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 9. — The contributions of Americans of Arab ancestry to U.S. development and their growing role in its political process were highlighted at a recent meeting here.

Myron B. Kuropas, Special Assistant to the President for Ethnic Affairs, said the Arab-American community "can point with pride" to the accomplishments of its outstanding citizens, who rank among "the leading scholars, writers, scientists, and civic officials of this country."

The White House aide was speaking at the Fourth Annual Convention of Arab-Americans (NAAA). More than 1,000 delegates and representatives of all Arab embassies in Washington attended the April 29-May 1 meeting.

"As we reflect on how our American value system has evolved over the past 200 years," Mr. Kuropas said, "We would be remiss if we did not consider the role the Arab-American community has played in the process."

He noted "There is hardly a field of endeavor in the United States where Arab-Americans have not played a vital and significant role."

In a welcoming address to the conference, Cleveland Mayor Ralph Perk said Arab culture "has richly added to the beautiful mosaic which is America—where every heritage and every nationality has made a contribution in diamonds."

Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) also paid tribute to Americans of Arab heritage in a message which was read to the delegates, he said.

"The bicentennial not only reminds us of our heritage as a free people, but also that immigration is one of the oldest themes in our nation's history. And the contributions of Arab-Americans in my own state of Massachusetts, and throughout our country, deserve the highest tribute of all our citizens."

Founded in 1972, the NAAA is a politically-oriented organization which seeks to promote the traditional ties between the peoples of the United States and the Arab world.

Representing over two million Arab-Americans in the 50 states it sponsors cultural, educational and other activities to foster political action and involvement.

NAAA President Edmond Horowitz told convention delegates NAAA's success "has been due to the untiring efforts" of its members who share "a common dedication and determination to increase our participation on the ethnic political scene."

"We have grown in size and stature to where we are representing Arab-Americans more effectively," he said, "whether it be in the oval office of the White House, the State Department or in the halls of Congress. We have established credibility with these departments of government and with the media by constantly emphasizing our concern for America's interest, first and foremost."

Arab-Americans have placed their loyalty to the United States "above their ethnic pride or loyalty to any other country," he added.

The wide-ranging conference featured films and exhibits on the Middle East and a series of seminars and panel discussions related to the Arab world. Among discussion topics were "The Role of U.S. Christian Clergy in the Middle East Conflict," "New Trade Routes to the Middle East," and "The U.N. Debate: Racism within the Zionist Ideology."

Participants in a panel devoted to "Arab-Americans in U.S. Politics" included NAAA First Vice-President Joseph Baroody, Co-

Ibrahim heads Jordanian team to Islamic confer

AMMAN. — The Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the seventh session of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference which started in Turkey Monday left here Sunday morning. The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Hassan Ibrahim, who heads the Jordanian delegation, said before departure that Jordan will call on the

conference to discuss the Arab territories, and which should be given the struggle of Arab inhabitants under occupation.

The Jordanian delegation, said before departure that Jordan will call on the

The delegation will in its report means to raise from making more gas.

Mr. Ibrahim said the conference he will present to discuss the situation and conclude a cultural and technical agreement between Jordan.

AMMAN. — A Pakistani commercial delegation arrived here Monday morning for a four-day visit. The delegation will have meetings with government officials and private businessmen for discussions on increasing trade between Pakistan and Jordan.

The delegation, which includes seven members representing textile, canvas, leather, yarn and thread and papersack industries, was received at Amman airport by the Director of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Federation, Amin Hussein, the Director of the Amman Chamber of Commerce, Said Ma'tuk, and the Pakistani Charge d' Affaires in Amman.

Meanwhile, the director of Pakistan's medical services, General Chaudhry Khorsid, arrived here Monday noon for a week-long visit. He will meet with officials and visit a number of military institutions and medical centres.

He was received upon his arrival by the assistant chief of staff for manpower, the director of the royal medical services, top ranking officers and officials from Pakistan's embassy in Amman.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. A. Al-Jundi, said Jordanian projects were discussed. It was agreed that a meeting would be held in October to discuss the implementation of a meeting between the public fund and Jordan will be held in October cooperation between Qatar.

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Disease and famine, 2 horsemen of the apocalypse, are closing in on Lebanon

— **1** —

an left are Senator Frank Church
Morris Udall of Arizona, former
ington.

OF CONTENDERS. Candidates for the 1976 Democratic Party met at a League of Women Voters forum in New York City. From left, former Governor of Georgia Jimmy Carter, Representative Fred Harris of Oklahoma and Senator Henry Jackson of Washington.

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ARAB SUPPLY TRADING CO..

UNCTAD IV-Will it lead to an era of cooperation or confrontation?

NAIROBI, May 10 (AFP) — Bargaining on a better deal for poor nations will start in earnest at the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development here in a day or two, when the remaining procedural hurdles have been cleared, conference sources said today.

But as for the outcome of the bargaining, they said, it was impossible at this stage to say whether UNCTAD-IV would bring industrial and developing countries together in close cooperation of usher in an era of "confrontation."

Delegates from both groups of countries seemed agreed on at least one point at the weekend — that developments at the monumental Kenyatta conference centre since last Wednesday's opening ceremony have not exactly been encouraging.

Right from the start of the parley's general debate on Thursday, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger served notice that there were clear limits to the concessions that the developing countries could expect from the United States.

Third World officials expressed the view at the weekend that while the tone was conciliatory and some proposals he made "interesting," the overall impression given by Mr. Kissinger's 10,000-word, hour-long speech was that the American position on development problems had not budged significantly since last September's 7th special session of the United States General Assembly.

At the opening session, UNCTAD Secretary General Gamani Corea of Sri Lanka called for progress in three areas vital to the developing countries. He proposed measures to solve chronic problems in commodity trading which accounts for three-quarters of the export earnings of non-oil exporting developing countries; action to boost the transfer of resources and debt relief for the poorer countries; and steps to improve the transfer of technology.

Less than 24 hours later, Mr. Kissinger rejected Mr. Corea's "integrated commodity programme," a key feature of which is a joint \$3,000 million financing fund designed to be a catalyst for commodity agreements and stocking arrangements.

The Secretary of State reaffirmed the U.S. support for a case by case approach. Another two major trading powers, West Germany and Japan, share the American viewpoint.

Third World officials have recognised that it is hardly any consolation that the industrial countries are split on this issue. Even if the integrated commodities pro-

gramme has received unreserved support from Norway and the Netherlands, and other countries are willing to discuss the proposal, these officials privately recognise that it would be hard to implement the scheme without the backing of the major trading powers.

The crux of the problem clearly is that action along the lines of Mr. Corea's proposals — fully backed by the Manila declaration which forms the negotiating platform of the 100 developing countries in the "Group of 77 here" — would require an element of international planning and control that the leading market economy countries find hard to accept.

West German Economy Minister Hans Friderichs said in the plenary session that those who hoped for a "regimentation" of the world economy would be "bitterly disappointed." The answer to the problems was to integrate developing countries more closely into "a world economy based on the division of labour," he affirmed.

Such views are strongly challenged by the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries, which have come out in favour of the United World's call for a new International Economic order.

Mr. Kissinger voiced irritation over "this endless debate on whether we are shaping a new economic order or improving the old." Speaking at a private luncheon with delegation heads from industrial countries, he said America was open-minded and should good will, but added bluntly that "we are at the limit of what we can do within the framework of our domestic possibilities."

Presenting the Manila declaration on Thursday, President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines said it was "neither proposing more than anybody deserves to get, demanding from anybody more than he can afford to give."

Several Third World delegates warned against the consequences of a failure to negotiate on the basis of the proposals presented by the developing countries. "Serious" difficulties were ahead if the rich countries refused to accept "the need for fundamental reconstruction of the economic system," The Jamaican delegate said.

The initial skirmishing in the general debate thus shows that it will be a hard task to bridge the gap between the positions of the two groups of countries, even if the rich nations are divided. In fact they are not differing on all points. Virtually all Western countries are against the idea of a

conference on the rescheduling of the long term debts of developing countries, now estimated at \$130,000 million.

Western sources said at the weekend that the long series of proposals put forward by Mr. Kissinger — including his call for creation of a \$1,000 million international resources bank — must be seen as an "answer" to the Manila declaration and the proposals from the UNCTAD secretariat.

The proposals were received with mixed feelings in the Group of 77 here, paradoxically because in the words of an Arab Minister, they were "not entirely negative."

Several delegations in fact seemed interested in some of Mr. Kissinger's ideas and might want to discuss them, even if they rejected other proposals. He might thus to some extent have suc-

South Africa eyes uranium deal with Iran

JOHANNESBURG, May 9 (AFP). — South African Prime Minister John Vorster might pay an official visit to Iran some time this year, reliable diplomatic sources disclosed here today.

The exact date of the trip was currently being arranged between the two governments, the sources said.

It will be Mr. Vorster's second visit to the Middle East this year. There has not yet been official confirmation of the visit but according to government circles here preparations are already in progress making it probably the trip will take place during the next few months.

After Mr. Vorster's semi-official visit to Israel last month during which the two sides discussed details of a bilateral cooperation pact covering science, technology, culture and trade, his visit to Iran may constitute the second phase of a spectacular rapprochement with the only two Middle Eastern countries maintaining diplomatic ties with Pretoria, observers said.

This in turn could be the initial stage of a wider and more ambitious programme to establish bilateral or multi-lateral links with certain partially developed countries whose economies are complementary to South Africa's diplomats here suggested.

This course would save South Africa from the economic isolation advocated by a majority of member countries of the United Nations and U.N. institutions, the observers said.

The creation of a Pretoria-Tehran alliance doubling up that existing with Israel would not come as a great surprise.

Iran's friendship with South

Africa goes back to the Second World War during which the late Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi lived in exile in Johannesburg.

In 1973 Iran was the only member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) not to join the Arab boycott on oil sales to South Africa.

The Iranian States Oil Company run by Manuchehr Eghbal also has a stage in South Africa's largest oil refinery south of Johannesburg.

In June 1974, Finance Minister Owen Horwood, visited Tehran for top-level discussions on developing bilateral exchanges.

Already South African exports to Iran — mainly minerals and manufactured goods — amounted to more than \$100 million annually.

It was widely believed however that the talks had also focused on a long-term plan to develop nuclear energy production in Iran using South African uranium in preparation for the day when Iran's oil reserves run out.

South Africa's uranium resources estimated at more than 250,000 tons are over one fifth of known deposits in the West.

In return, Iran would help finance a vast uranium enrichment plant near Pretoria to the tune of some \$700 million.

Although officials denied the existence of such plans at the time of Mr. Horwood's visit, Mr. Vorster's trip seems certain to focus attention on them again, observers here said.

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ECONOSCOPE

By Jawad Ahn

How is Amman responding to business centre pressures?

Last week's column argued that the growth of services in Jordan does not necessarily render the Jordanian economy less vulnerable. In this column, an attempt is made at evaluating the short-range problem that could emanate from turning Amman into a regional financial centre, thus prejudicing the growth of economic activity in favour of services.

Although capturing a share of the foreign business boom would be favourable to the economy, it would not all be sugar and spice. Given the current conditions prevailing in the economy, regional centralisation may be a painful process in the short-run.

It is known that the Jordanian economy is suffering from inflationary pressures which are brought on both from outside and from within. A sudden growth of services will certainly enhance inflationary pressures and probably cause incomes to be redistributed in a less equitable manner.

Moreover, the labour market suffers from certain bottlenecks and shortages which are partially caused by inflation. The supply of secretaries, typists, accountants, bankers, etc... is dwindling at a time when the demand for them is growing rapidly. Foreign companies may compete with Jordanian firms for these scarce resources and may win out. This would be at the cost of adding to the excess demand and pushing wages further up.

Jordan also currently suffers from a severe housing and office space shortage. It is estimated that in 1975, demand for housing

units stood at almost 17,000, while the stock supplied only 4,000 units. This stock (13,000 units) is already exerting pressures, and newly built houses are bringing previously unheard of rents. Should companies come to Amman now, they not only cause an increase in rents, but also cause a shift in the type of houses with modern fixtures and accessories capture the lion's share because the more in demand by foreigners who are willing to pay high rents.

Office space is already a problem. The cost of renting one square metre the JD45-50 mark. Although the market responding to this brisk demand, the response is not adequate. What aggravates office space situation is that location: for office buildings are limited. Amman must be located in a commercially convenient place, and such places are very scarce in Amman.

Therefore, the advent of foreign business to Amman at a time when Amman is booming with activity is going to increase domestic service firms. Thus, the increase cost of hosting foreign offices is high.

A qualification may be in order for outset, however: what has been said may be viewed from a different angle. It may be argued that Amman cannot become a regional centre it aspires to unless phones, secretaries, houses, offices and necessary services are made more available.

EEC favours expanded, more balanced trade with Japan

TOKYO, May 9 (AFP) — Despite the rapid development of trade between the EEC and Japan, there is clearly scope for further development.

This was pointed out by Mr. Wolfgang Ernst, head of the delegation of the European Economic Community (EEC) in Japan, writing in the Mainichi Daily New today, on the occasion of Schuman Day. Schuman Day commemorates the first decisive step toward real unity in Europe when the then French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman proposed on May 9, 1950 to pool the coal and steel markets of France and Germany in an organisation open to all European countries.

In terms of the EEC and Japan's total trade, however, Mr. Ernst said, "our bilateral trade must be considered rather small. In 1975, only 3.3 per cent of the EEC's total imports from outside

the nine came from Japan, while only 2.4 per cent of the EEC's external trade went to Japan. For Japan, on the other hand, 5.8 per cent of her total imports came from the EEC in 1975 and 10.2 per cent of her exports went to the EEC in that year. Japan has seventh place in the EEC's imports from countries outside the Common Market and EEC has sixth place as a supplier for Japan.

Accordingly, he went, "Japanese exporters have seen the potential of this market."

In a number of cases, however, the very efficiency of the Japanese export drive has led to difficulties in Europe. At times, Japanese exports have appeared too concentrated on particular branches, or particular products or even a particular of a product.

"On the other hand, Europe's exports to Japan, for some years, have lagged behind Japan's exports to Europe."

GATT reports setback to world trade in 1975

GENEVA, May 9, (R) — The overseer of world commerce — the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) — said today that economic recession last year brought the first significant setback to international trade since 1948. But in its annual report for 1975, GATT said there were no signs of a general retreat into protectionism.

"World trade and international trade policy were severely tested in 1975. Trade itself experienced its first significant setback since the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade came into force, the GATT report said.

As a result of the recession "a rather larger number than usual of specific trade restrictions were

brought before GATT but there was no sign of any general retreat into protectionism."

"The foundations of present-day international cooperation in trade have held firmly despite the deepest economic recession experienced by the industrialised countries in this generation," the report said.

The worst of the recession was over in industrialised countries by the start of this year, but there were few signs of economic recovery in developing countries whose balance of payments problems remained acute.

Current negotiations, among 94 nations representing eight-tenths of world exports, to improve the international trading system had inhibited governments from using protective trade policies to overcome economic recession, the report went on.

"Each participating government is well aware that its credibility as a serious negotiating partner must be impaired if it talks of liberalisation but acts to restrict or distort trade."

Their aim was to draw up rules to govern world food and industrial products trade and provide privileged trade terms for developing countries.

The imbalance was a result of a billion dollars' worth of exports to Japan. By 1975, the balance had risen to no less than three billion dollars. Total two-way trade between the EEC and Japan was a half times between 1975. But the size of the imbalance grew four times in the last quarter of a billion in 1971 to three billion in 1975.

Mr. Ernst said, "The imbalance is a result of our imbalance to Japan. It is equally clear that development of our relations with Japan is a finding a solution to the problem."

"The solution to the imbalance must come not from Japanese exports to Europe but from the increase of European exports to Japan. We cannot cutting down the trade cutting down the trade, which both the EEC are vitally committed, would only lead to chain reactions going the sphere of our relations."

Three lines of action themselves: the removal of barriers; active promotion and direct EEC contacts.

Import barriers, and particularly non-tariff barriers, are currently under negotiation in the current round of the trade negotiations in G (Tokyo round) at which the European Economic Community has one voice in the Commission.

"As for export promotion, we have spoken to few people who were not convinced of enormous potential for goods on the Japanese market. This perhaps an area where efforts could be grouped better."

"Finally, on the subject of EEC-Japan contacts, environment and finance and science and technology are all areas where there for even greater cooperation between the EEC and Japan."

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North Yemen, Shell sign agreement

SANAA, May 10 (R). — The Yemen Arab Republic is expected shortly to sign a new oil prospecting agreement with Shell, covering the southern part of its Red Sea coastline and the area offshore, informed sources said.

Shell is already searching for oil along the coast of North Yemen and off shore north of the Port of Hodeidah.

Yemeni Prime Minister Abdul-Aziz Abdul Ghani said he was hopeful oil would be discovered in the country, which has few natural resources beyond its subsistence farming.

Y.W.C.A. AMMAN

The YWCA Vocational Training Centre announces the opening of new Arab courses for Advanced and beginner students.

All interested candidates kindly come to a meeting Tuesday May 11, 1976 at 4.30 p.m. at the YWCA Centre, Jabal Amman, Third Circle. Tel. 41793.

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Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar :	330.0	332.0
U.K. sterling :	604.0	610.0
French franc :	70.9	71.2
Swiss franc :	133.7	134.1
German mark :	130.5	130.9
Iraqi dinar :	931.0	937.0
Saudi riyal :	93.1	93.5
Syrian pound :	82.3	82.7
Egyptian pound :	455.0	465.0
Lebanese pound :	121.9	123.4
U.A.E. dirham :	83.1	83.8

A cascade of joy and merriment hits Moscow

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And the theatre, this time not a dramatic, but a musical one, again turned to Khrennikov's composition: first the composer, on its basis, created a comic opera, which was staged by Boris Pokrovsky, a leading opera director, at the Chamber Opera Theatre he beaded, and now, again on the basis of that very same music, Khrennikov composed an extraordinary two-act ballet, the premiere of which was received at the Bolshoi most warmly. It can safely be said that it was namely Khrennikov's music that turned the Bolshoi Theatre's ballet premiere into an outstanding event. The success of the production is above all the success of the composer.

The authors of the production named it "Love for Love". French choreographer Vera Boccadoro (another of her ballets "Mozart

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There are four leading characters. Romantic Calauda and mischievous Benedick, wilful Beatrice and lyrical Hero. And the secondary characters—insidious Don Juan, and open-hearted, glib Borachio, and the pert maid—also proved no less interesting.

Claudio is rendered by Alexander Godunov, a young dancer who has lately been performing with eminent Maya Plisetskaya. Godunov is indeed an ideal hero for ballet fairy tales and poems. Tall, slender and at the same time manly, romantically elegant and yet a real knight, a brave and bold admirer. Everything Godunov does is beautiful—both his dance variations and pantomime scenes.

Hero is danced by Tatyana Golikova, an unquestionably young and gifted ballerina with an individuality all her own; the heroines she depicts are always just a tiny bit naughty, and always bold; no matter what the situation, they never lose their presence of mind.

In this ballet Golikova created an image alien to the "blue-blooded heroine"; her dance is emotional and passionate: such a Hero will not wait passively for happiness.

Yuri Vladimirov, a well known dancer who lately achieved unprecedented creative inspiration, dances the part of Benedick. He not long ago successfully created the image of Ivan the Terrible in a ballet of the same title to music by Sergei Prokofiev. Vladimirov performed this role with great success during the theatre's recent

tour in the United States. But here we see a quite different character: a gay, light and open-hearted one. One can't help being amazed by the creative scope of this dancer who succeeded in producing such a joyous and emotionally generous hero after that gloomy and tragic one. Vladimirov renders Benedick with creative ecstasy, his hero overflows with thirst for life.

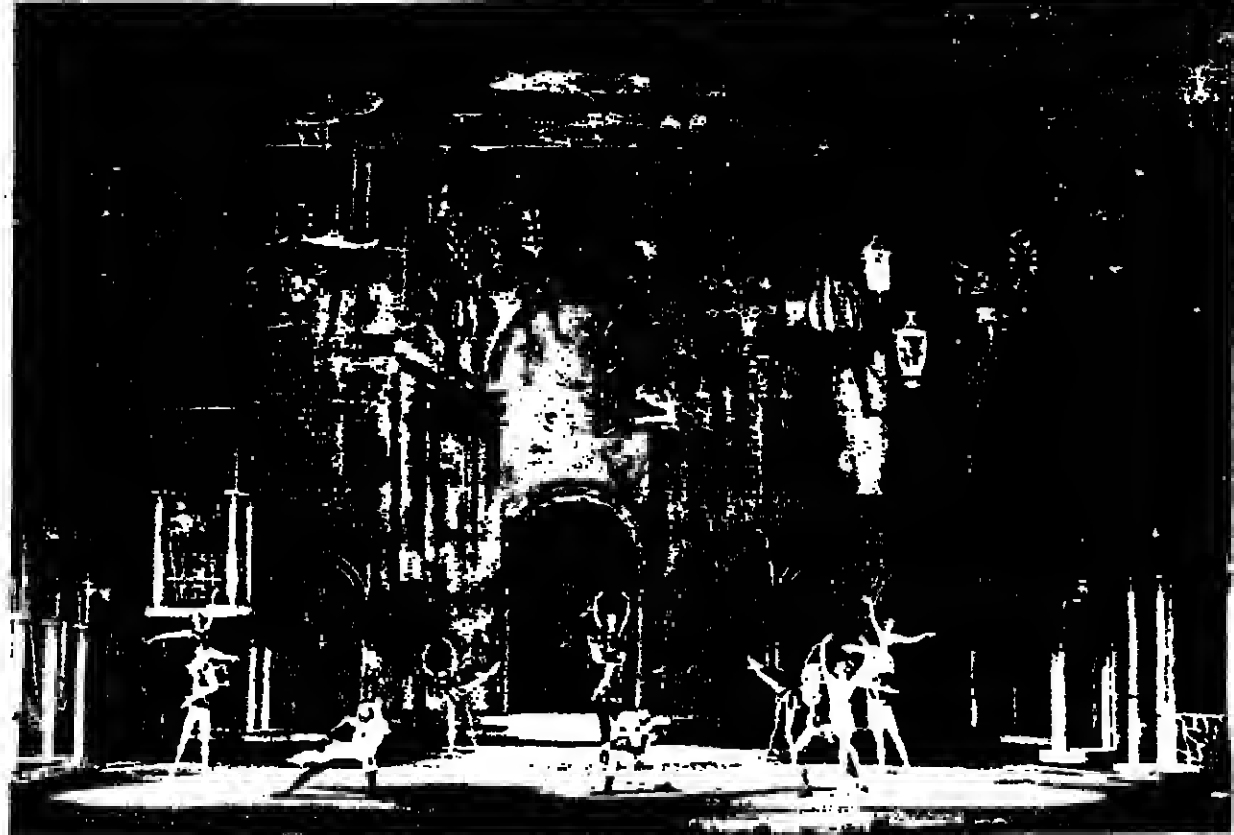
The part of Beatrice is danced by People's Artist of the USSR Nina Timofeyeva, one of the company's leading ballerinas. This part is also rather unexpected for a ballerina whom ballet lovers are accustomed to see in productions of dramatic content. Beatrice brought out new phases of Timofeyeva's talent. Her technique is splendid, and the form of her dancing particularly sharp—every movement of hers is polished, and almost chased. It is difficult to convey the humour and wit of Shakespeare's heroine in the dance, but Timofeyeva accomplished this brilliantly. Her Beatrice is wilful, striking, independent, and at the same time, profoundly lyrical, her extravagance serves but to disguise sincere impulses.

The parts of Borachio and Don Juan are performed by quite young members of the company. Yuri Grigorovich, the director of the Bolshoi Theatre's ballet and its chief ballet master is in recent years consistently recommending young dancers to key roles. Grigorovich who, by the way, directed the staging of this ballet, and is the producer of such famous productions as "Spartacus", "The Nutcracker" and "Ivan the Terrible", likes to work with young dancers, seeing them as the theatre's future. This trend was supported in the company's present premiere: V. Vorokhobko as Borachio and V. Fyodorov as Don Juan are sure to draw audiences' attention.

The Soviet ballet theatre has many a time turned to Shakespeare. Everybody knows Leonid Lavrovsky's famous production "Romeo and Juliet". "Hamlet" and "Othello" were also presented on the ballet stage. But these were all tragedies. The ballet company rarely undertook Shakespeare's comedies. The Bolshoi Theatre's new production to a considerable extent fills this gap. A genuine Shakespearean comedy ballet, with wonderful music, colourful and vivid sets, and a fine

ensemble of actors, has come into being. The second cast of this ballet is made up of dancers representing the Bolshoi company's new generation: youthful Nadezhda Pavlova (this is her first premiere on the Bolshoi's stage), her partner Vyacheslav Gordeyev, a faultless master of the classical dance, and Marina Leonova and Mikhail Tsivin.

Rehearsals of the Soviet ballet "Angara", music by contemporary composer Andrei Eshpai, are now in full swing at the Theatre. It is most gratifying that, in its jubilee bicentennial season, the theatre is drawing boldly on music by Soviet composers, has turned to works inspired by our present, its motifs, rhythms and sentiments.



A scene from the opera "Love for Love."

Sugar the key to a new detergent

Sugar is not a substance normally associated with detergent. But a British company has come up with an entirely new detergent manufacturing process involving the use of sugar. Discussions about setting up a plant for production are now taking place in a number of African countries.

The new detergent, which looks like products produced by more conventional means, has two big advantages. It poses no pollution problem than some other detergents and it is completely safe from the health point of view.

Detergents are usually manufactured as a byproduct of oil refining, so countries without oil refineries have been unable to produce detergents even if, like Nigeria, they are primary producers of petroleum. Now a new way has opened up.

Talks on the project are taking place at government level in the Sudan which now imports 3500 tons of detergent, worth £1.6 million, a year. A plant for the new

process would cost £350 000, meaning a massive saving of foreign currency.

In Nigeria and South Africa it is likely that development of the process will be in the hands of Tate and Lyle's companies, Tate and Lyle (Nigeria) Ltd and Illova Sugar Estates Ltd. There have been a number of approaches from other companies anxious to share in the manufacturing process or undertake it on their own under licence.

The new process has been perfected by Tate and Lyle Ltd, Group Research and Development, at the Philip Lyle Memorial Research Laboratory at Reading, England.

Mr. Frazer Imrie mahager, Group Development, said: "Like many similar discoveries this was a happy accident. It arose during our investigation of the chemical nature of sugar."

The process involves grinding sugar to a powder somewhat finer than caster sugar. Some raw sugars are suitable. Otherwise ordinary white refined sugar may be used. It is then necessary to add an animal fat such as tallow or vegetable fat such as groundnut or corn oil. Even rape seed or cotton seed oil is suitable.

"Most tropical countries prod-

uce sugar, often in excess," said Mr. Imrie. "They also produce vegetable oils. They therefore have the two important ingredients to manufacture Tal—our new detergent which is protected by worldwide patents."

The process itself is simple. All that is needed to produce the active ingredient of Tal is the sugar and oil, a catalyst and the right temperature.

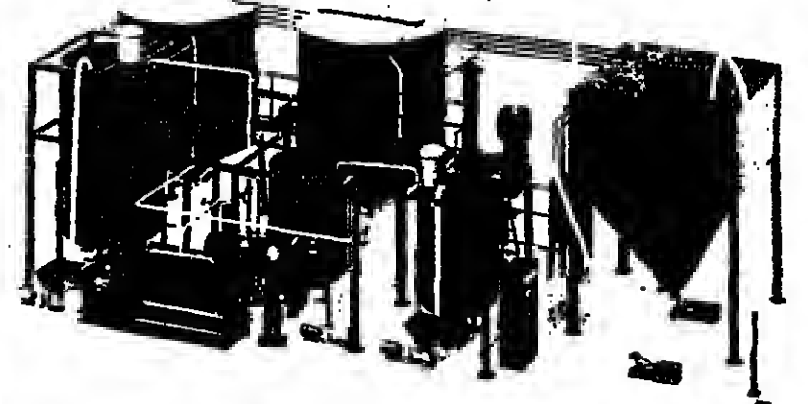
"It has two notable advantages," said Mr. Imrie. "It is not expensive to set up the plant and the plant itself is flexible. It can be automated or make use of more labour."

The only plant in production at present is five miles (8 km) from Reading. It turns out a 1000 tons a year of the active ingredient which goes into 6000 tons of detergent now being sold for industrial use in Britain.

"This detergent is the no-foaming variety for commercial use or for automatic domestic washing machines," explained Mr. Imrie. "In Africa, where its use will be domestic, it will be necessary to add a foaming agent because that is what housewives expect. The price will be comparable with existing products." (LPS).



Another scene from the opera "Love for Love."



Model of plant for the new process to produce detergent by using sugar.

CHINESE Restaurant

Jebel Amman, near Ahliah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

STEARHOUSE

— Firas Wings
Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and à la Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-12 p.m. kindly book your table.

Television

Channel 3 & 6:
6.00 Quran
6.20 Cartoons
6.40 National Geographics
8.00 Arabic news
Channel 3:
7.30 Labour programme
8.30 Arabic series
9.15 Reportage

Channel 6:
7.30 News in Hebrew
7.45 Varieties
8.30 Good heavens
9.00 Living tomorrow
9.15 Musical programme
10.00 News in English
10.15 Kung Fu (on both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures:
9.30 Baghdad (IA)
9.45 Beirut (MEA)
10.30 Rome
11.00 Cairo
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)
12.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
13.00 Aqaba (SA)
15.45 Damascus (SA)
20.00 Bahrain, Bangkok
20.30 Abo Dhabi, Karachi
21.00 Jeddah
23.55 Doha, Muscat
Arrivals:
8.30 Baghdad (IA)
9.25 Dubai, Abu Dhabi

9.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
12.30 Aleppo, Damascus (SA)
15.05 Aqaba (SA)
17.30 Cairo
17.45 Paris
17.55 London
18.15 Copenhagen, Vienna
18.20 Frankfurt
18.45 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
19.00 Rome
19.15 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19.40 Beirut (MEA)

Radio

(On 856 KHZ):
7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 News Reports
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio magazine
14.30 Good vibrations
15.00 Concert hour
16.00 Old favourites
16.30 Easy listening
17.00 Pop session (part III)
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listener's choice
18.30 Story time
18.45 Songs
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 News reports
19.30 Sign off

Market Prices

Apples (starken): 340-380
Bananas: 150-190
Bell pepper: 60-100
Cauliflower: 70-110
Carrots (yellow): 50-65
Cucumbers (small): 120-160
Cucumbers (large): 60-80
Cherry: 140-180
Eggplant (small): 120-150
Eggplant (large): 120-150
Grape leaves: 140-180
Green beans: 120-180
Garlic (green): 60-100
Hot pepper: 80-120
Lemon: 90-130
Lettuce (small): 30-50
Lettuce (large): 60-80
Horse beans: 50-65
Marrow (small): 40-60
Marrow (large): 15-30
Orange: 120-160
Onions (green): 80-120
Onions (dry): 50-80
Onions (local): 50-80
Onions (imported): 80-110
Potatoes (local): 80-100
Peas: 80-120
Spinach: 45-60
Tangerines: 120-160
Tomatoes: 100-140

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Waleed Nabulsi: (37114)
Dr. Zein Zaghloul: (38591)
Pharmacies:
Khoulfi: (25290)
Jabal Amman: (25404)
Grand: (64511)
Taxis:
Taxina: (44660)
Tower: (61028)
Khayyam: (41541)
Nahda: (63003)

Tonight's TV Features

KUNG FU
NINE LIVES
Cane and his friend search for a cat in replacement of the one they killed while they were working in a gold mine.
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICS
MISS GOODALL AND THE WILD CHIMPANZEES
Young scientist Miss Goodall spent five years studying the behaviour of chimpanzees at the Gombe Stream Game Reserve on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania.
GOOD HEAVENS
SUPERSCOOP
Thanks to Mr. Angel, a meek would be writer is involved in adventures that give him material to become a famous author.

Thorperesigns U.K. Liberal Party leadership

LONDON, May 10 (R) — Mr. Jeremy Thorpe resigned today as leader of Britain's Liberal Party after weeks of crisis over allegations that he once had a sexual relationship with a male model. The party announced that his resignation was effective at noon today.

Mr. Thorpe, 47, had led Britain's third largest political party since January 1967.

Mr. Thorpe has strenuously denied any homosexual relationship. The accusation was made publicly by Mr. Norman Scott in a Devon courtroom last January.

In a last effort to end speculation, Mr. Thorpe at the weekend released two letters he wrote in 1961 and 1962 to Mr. Scott.

In his letter of resignation today, Mr. Thorpe spoke of the "campaign of denigration which has now endured over three months."

He said this should not be directed at the Liberals collectively through their leader, but at him as an individual.

Mr. Thorpe had earlier offered to submit himself for re-election as leader this Autumn.

But pressure for a quick decision on his position came to a head after a poor showing by the Liberal Party in elections for local councils in England and Wales last Thursday.

Even Liberal members of parliament who agreed there was nothing to substantiate the allegations in the Scott Affair felt the party's image was being severely damaged by the continuing headlines generated by it.

Mr. Thorpe, in his resignation letter, said that "sections of the press have turned a series of accusations into a sustained witch-hunt and there is no indication that this will not continue."

He also said that a parliamentary colleague "whom he did not name — had challenged his credibility on the radio."

"Although other parliamentary colleagues have come to my support, and agree that nothing has changed since our decision to hold an Autumn election, I am convinced that a fixed determination to destroy the leader could itself result in the destruction of the party," Mr. Thorpe said.

"I have always felt that the fortunes of the party are far more important than any individual and accordingly I am here with resigning the leadership."

The Liberals have 13 members in the 635-seat House of Commons. Mr. Thorpe will retain his seat as an M.P.

Mr. Thorpe is a jaunty, witty figure and a top-flight debater. He has always strongly supported British membership of the European Common Market, and staunchly opposed South Africa's apartheid policies.

He has been married twice and is the father of one son. His first wife died in a car crash.

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Bakr shakes up Iraqi cabinet

BAGHDAD, May 10 (R) — Six Iraqi ministers were relieved of their posts today in a major cabinet reshuffle, the Iraqi News Agency reported.

A decree issued by President Ahmed Hassan Al Bakr announced the ministers dismissed and the creation of a new ministry.

Three government ministers lost their posts and were appointed ambassadors and 3 ministers of state (junior ministers) were also relieved.

The dismissed ministers were Adnan Ayub Sahri (transport), Dr. Abdullah Al Khodeir (unity affairs), and Dr. Rashid Al Rifai (public works and housing).

Hisham Ibrahim Al Shawi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and Aziz Sharif, Minister of State for Finance, also lost their jobs.

Hamed Al Jebouri was relieved of his post as Minister of State in Charge of Kurdish Self-Government and was appointed Head of the Office of the Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, with the rank of minister.

President Bakr appointed Mr. Adnan Al Hamdani Minister of Planning, Mr. Hassan Al Amri Minister of Internal Trade and Dr. Fathi Hassan Al Jassem Minister of Industry and Minerals.

Mr. Al Jassem succeeded Mr. Taha Al Jazrawi who was appointed Minister of Public Works and Housing.

Mr. Riad I. Hussein was appointed Minister of Health in succession to Dr. Izzat Mustafa who was appointed Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, and Mr. Anwar Abdel Kader was appointed Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs in succession to Mr. Abdel Sattar Taher Sharif who was appointed Minister of Transport.

Mr. Abdel Sattar Al Jawari was appointed Minister of Religious Endowments, a new cabinet post.

Italian quake victims rise to 914

UDINE, Italy, May 10 (AFP) — Rescue workers have pulled 914 bodies from the ruins of earthquake-ravaged North Eastern Italy, and another 400 people are reported missing, rescue sources said here today.

The sources said little chance remained of finding survivors from the disaster, and rain overnight had slowed work. The rain was credited with reducing the threat of an epidemic however.

Several railway sleeping cars have been requisitioned to help shelter some of the 60,000 homeless. The U.S. army based in Italy has also offered to provide tents.

Officials say it will take several months before rail and road traffic is back to normal in the area.

Turkey makes plea to meeting

[Continued from page 1] adfastness in the occupied territories.

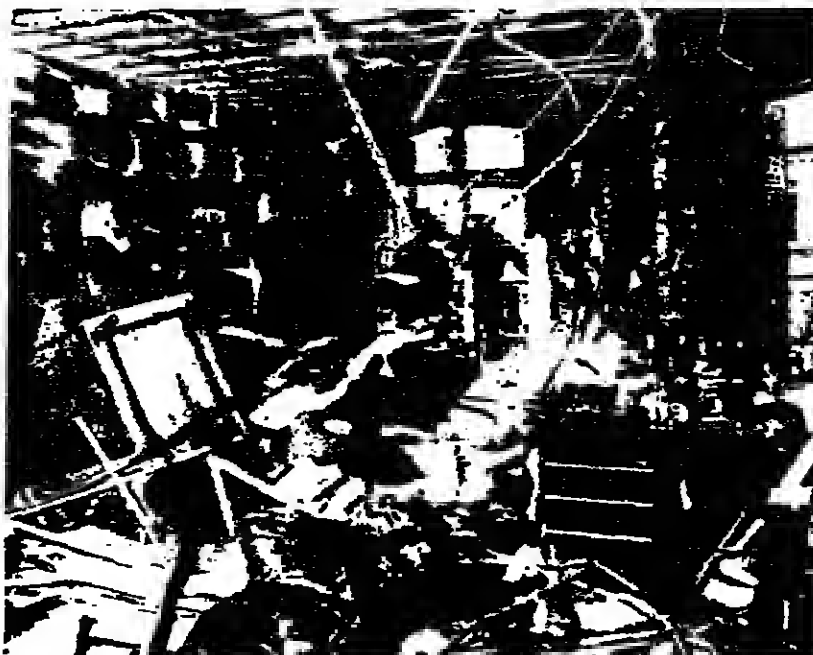
He said the delegation would also hold talks with Turkish officials concerning the speedy opening of a PLO office in Ankara.

In formed sources at the conference said that some delegates would propose to set up an Islamic Co-Operation and Development Organisation on the lines of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The purpose of the organisation would be to establish an economic concentration of the Islamic countries in Africa, Asia and particularly the Middle East.

A permanent organisation, it would cover areas of activity outside the scope of the Islamic Development Bank created in 1973.

It is also expected that a cultural organisation will be set up to encourage co-operation between the Islamic countries in the field of radio and television.



OFFICE IN SHAMBLES. — The office at Avenue Wagram in Paris, near the Arch of Triumph, of the West German firm Thyssen-France after the bomb explosion Monday afternoon. (AP wirephoto).

W. German Paris offices bombed

ROME, May 10 (R) — A bomb exploded outside a West German travel agency office here early today and a group calling itself the "Holger Meins anti-Imperialist Centre" claimed responsibility.

Holger Meins was a prominent member of West Germany's Baader-Meinhof guerrilla group, one of whose leaders, Ulrike Meinhof, was found hanged in her prison cell yesterday. Meins died 18 months ago in jail after a hunger strike.

The Paris offices of two West German industrial companies were rocked by explosions yesterday, and police there said the blasts could have been linked to Meinhof's death.

Police said the bomb here had been planted against the door of the office and caused considerable damage. There were no casualties.

A leaflet claiming responsibility was later discovered.

In a related development police clashed violently in Frankfurt today with a thousand people, some throwing petrol bombs, protesting the alleged murder in a Stuttgart jail yesterday of Ulrike Meinhof.

Tito starts Greek visit with call for cooperation

ATHENS, May 10 (R) — President Tito of Yugoslavia, in a speech at the start of a four-day official visit here, said tonight that political and social differences between his country and Greece should not prevent them from achieving greater cooperation.

"It is necessary to have mutual understanding and cooperation," the Yugoslav leader said at a dinner given in his honour by Greek President Constantine Tsatsos.

"The existing differences in social systems and foreign political orientations should not be obstacles to this cooperation."

President Tsatsos paid tribute to what he called President Tito's just stand on the Cyprus issue.

Political observers in Athens had said earlier that the Yugoslav leader may be asked to mediate in the Cyprus dispute between Greece and Turkey.

Elephants claim 2 in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, May 10 (AFP) — Two people were killed by elephants in Rhodesia during the past week, it was announced here today.

On Wednesday, African farmer, A. Jeke, trying to chase a herd of elephants that were damaging crops on his farm, near Lake Kariba, was picked up by an elephant with its trunk.

The animal threw him to the ground and trampled him to death, the statement said.

Later in the week a Tsetse Department official, also near Kariba, Charles Perry, left his base on a patrol but did not return.

Qaddum settlers to be transferred

[Continued from page 1] Israeli newspapers said today the government's decision to uproot the illegal Jewish settlement at Kfar Qaddum and transfer it to an "approved" site prevented a cabinet crisis but did not resolve the controversial issue.

The independent Haaretz said the decision not to evict by force the settlers, but to allow them to remain there for no longer than a few weeks, has failed to solve the real issue.

This was whether or not to permit Jewish settlement in Samaria, the ancient Jewish kingdom in the northern part of the West Bank.

"The price paid for maintaining the coalition was a loss of governmental authority. The period of grace granted to the Kadum settlers, termed 'temporary' by the Prime Minister, shows every promise of lasting forever," Haaretz said.

However, Palestinian commanders warned last night they would take "punitive measures" against the right if it continued the offensive, indicating that the mainstream Palestinian commando organisations would throw their full weight behind the left.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa reported that for the offensive, rightwing forces had mobilised not to decide as yet on the issue of settlement in Samaria and the future of the Kadum settlers.

Lebanese mountain fighting continues

[Continued from page 1] believed the offensive was aimed at occupying an important mountain pass overlooking the Bekaa Valley, in eastern Lebanon.

Aintura straddles the only usable road leading from the main rightwing hinterland to the Bekaa Valley and the predominantly Christian town of Zahle, now virtually surrounded by the combined leftist forces that control the valley.

Political observers said the rightwing attacks also had the objective of weakening the bargaining position of the left with president-elect Elias Sarkis.

Last night saw heavy shelling across the battle lines in Beirut, but little sign of movement by ground forces at the frontline positions running from north to south through the city.

The firing subsided at daylight. In the southern port of Sidon, about 4,000 leftwingers and Pales-

Iraq suggests OPEC model for commodity produce

NAIROBI, May 10 (Agencies). — Iraq has urged developing countries to establish producer groupings on the model of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Mahdi Al Ubaydi, Undersecretary in the Iraqi Foreign Trade Minister, said today at the UNCTAD conference here that the only way to secure better terms of trade for developing countries was to link the prices of their exports to criteria such as the prices of imported manufactured goods, the rate of inflation, and the terms of transfer of technology.

He said industrial countries must "share the main burden" of the financing of the proposed common fund for buffer stocks.

Mr. Al Ubaydi said that the prices of developing countries' exports must be linked to the prices they had to pay for imports of manufactured goods, the rate of inflation and the terms under which technology was transferred to them.

Mr. Al Ubaydi said Iraq supported the integrated commodities programme devised by the UNCTAD secretariat & believes developed countries must take the main burden for financing buffer stocks.

The United Arab Emirates delegate, Housing Minister Saeed Abdullah Salman, said the prices of goods from developed countries should be stabilised and access should be made easier for exports from developing countries into industrialised nation markets.

The UAE, like Iraq, supports the integrated commodity programme, Mr. Salman said.

Messages from Pope Paul VI, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito and Pakistan's Premier Ali Bhutto were read out at the conference.

11 bodies found Iranian plane crash

HUETE, Spain, May 10. — Rescue workers today recovered 11 bodies from the wreckage of an Iranian Boeing 747 which crashed here yesterday killing all on board.

Four Americans employed Boeing subsidiary and two of Iranian military men were among the dead.

The plane, on its way from Iran to the United States, had stopped overnight at Huete.

An Iranian embassy spokesman said the Jumbo Jet exploded crashing into a wheat field a few kilometres from Huete, some 100 kilometres east of Madrid.

Parts of the huge aircraft scattered over an area of three kilometres.

Local people said the plane was flying low in driving rain when they saw flames coming from its four engines before it crashed.

PLANE LEFTOVERS. — Remains of the Boeing 747 cargo plane of Iran's Air Force that crashed near Huete, Spain, on its way to the United States. In the foreground are Spanish guardsmen. (AP wirephoto).

D'Estaing: "Africa must be left to the Africans"

PARIS, May 10 (R) — A French-sponsored two-day summit meeting devoted to the economic and political problems of Africa opened here today with the participation of France and 19 African and Indian Ocean nations.

Opening the meeting at the Elysee Palace, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing condemned foreign intervention in African affairs when he said "Africa must be left to the Africans..."

President Giscard d'Estaing said France wanted to devote 0.7 per cent of France's gross national product "as soon as possible" as aid for the Third World and hoped France's initiative in this field would be followed by other industrialised nations.

"France can and will play a leading role in encouraging initiative and rapprochement," he said.

France was also in favour of a triangular form of cooperation between Europe, Africa and the rich Middle Eastern countries.

He outlined a series of deals dealing with the continent's shaky economy and said aid to develop "not only a humanitarian but also a technical need which depends on the world economy."

While the President was eager to steer the meeting towards economic aid, it was clear that many African leaders present would bring up issues of political interest, particularly those dealing with white Southern Africa.

The meeting, officially the "Franco-African Summit" the third of its kind since the late President Pompidou called for surrogates which he felt would improve relations between the two continents.

In another development, a leftist member of the French Parliament who ignored the boycott of Saturday's election left the country yesterday after voting in the election, apparently out of frustration.

Bahige Takiuddin, a former minister and former Member of Parliament from southern Lebanon, was dynamited to death by a second Lebanese parliamentarian from Tyre, Joe El-Helweh, after voting in the election.

He said he was returning to Beirut, where he had made a fortune as an im-

mentary on the election results.

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mentary on the election results.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed steady but off the top Monday after a quiet session, with investors cautious on fears of a possible rights issue from ICI, dealers said.

Government stocks were mostly unchanged after initial interest in selective medium and long dated issues was not maintained, dealers added. Shorts were firmer in places by 1/16 or 1/8.

Leading industrials had scattered rises and at 15:00 the F.T. Index was up 0.3 at 415.5.

Oils were occasionally slightly easier while banks reversed early 2p rises in places.

Mining shares were higher following the firmer gold bullion price while Australians were steady to mixed.

ICI fluctuated narrowly on fears of an impending rights issue before closing a penny easier at 394p. Other shares to ease slightly included Bowater, Tubes, Unilever and Lucas Industries. Commercial Union gained 2p after higher than expected quarterly results, while European Ferries reversed an early gain on its figures.

WALL STREET REPORT

The market staged a broad advance Monday on the New York Stock Exchange, where the volume of transactions also picked up. The industrial average gained more than eleven points and closed way above the one thousand points psychological barrier, around which it has been fluctuating for several weeks. The market was influenced by several statements and studies published during the weekend and stressing that the economic recovery in the United States was strong and healthy.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 1,007.48, a gain of 11.26 points; transp at 219.58, a gain of 5.43; utilities at 87.33, a loss of 0.54. 22,760,000 shares changed hands, of which 4,780,000 during the last hour.